

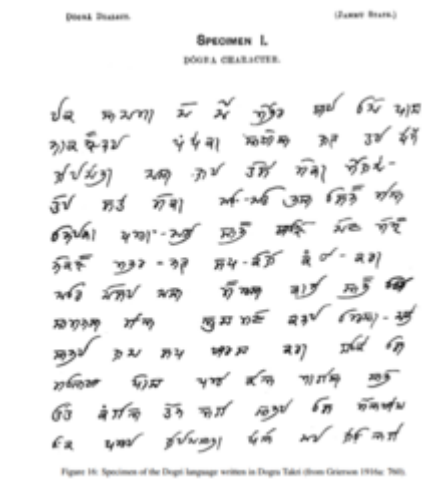
Dogri has several varieties, all with greater than 80% lexical similarity (within Jammu and Kashmir).^[9] Dogri is one of the 22 official languages of India. It was added in the 8th schedule of the constitution in 2001.

External links

Dogri was originally written using the Dogri script.^[10] It is now more commonly written in Devanagari in India, and in the Nasta‘liq form of Perso-Arabic in Pakistan and Pakistani-administered Kashmir.

Dogri
डोगरी डोगरी ڈوگری डोगरी ḍogrī

The Dogra Script was standardised from Chambeali Takri Script during the Dogra rule. This script was then called "*Namme Dogra Akkhar* " (Dogra:ਢੋਗਰੀ ਅੱਕਰ ਢੋਗਰੀ),^[11]



Dogra Script Specimen

Phonology

Consonants

ਠੋਗਰੀ

ਡੋਗਰੀ

डेगारी

डोगरी

ڈوگری

Dogri written in Dogra, Takri, Gurmukhi, Devanagari and Urdu Scripts

Native to	India
Region	Jammu region
Ethnicity	Dogras
Native speakers	2.6

	million (2011 census) ^[1] (not counting those who reported their language as 'Pahari')
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indo-Iranian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indo-Aryan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North-Western <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pahari <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogri
Writing system	Devanagari, Perso-Arabic script Formerly Dogri, Takri, Gurmukhi
Official status	
Official language in	 India
Language codes	
ISO 639-2	doi (http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=117)
ISO 639-3	doi – inclusive code Individual codes: dgo – Dogri proper xnr – Kangri
Glottolog	indo1311 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/indo1311) ^[2]

Dogri Specimen in Chambeali Takri

		<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental/Alveolar</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Post-alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>
<u>Stop/Affricate</u>	<u>voiceless</u>	p	t	ʈ	tʃ		k
	<u>aspirated</u>	p ^h	t ^h	ʈ ^h	tʃ ^h		k ^h
	<u>voiced</u>	b	d	ɖ	dʒ		g
<u>Nasal</u>		m	n	ɳ		(ɲ)	(ŋ)
<u>Fricative</u>	<u>voiceless</u>	(f)	s		ʃ		
	<u>voiced</u>		(z)				
<u>Tap</u>			r	ɽ			
<u>Approximant</u>		w	l			j	

- Gemination occurs in all consonants except the consonants /r ʃ ʈ ɳ/.
- Retroflex consonants /ʈ ɳ/ rarely occur in word initial position.
- /f z/ only occur from Perso-Arabic loan words, and /f/ is also heard as an allophone of an aspirated /p^h/.
- /r/ can also marginally be heard as trilled [r] in some speech.
- In some words, /s/ can become more weakly pronounced, or even eliminated and replaced by a glottal fricative sound [h].
- A palatal nasal sound [ɲ] typically occurs when a dental nasal precedes a post-alveolar affricate consonant, rarely occurring in words word-initially or medially.
- A velar nasal sound [ŋ] typically occurs when a dental nasal precedes a velar plosive consonant, and rarely occurs word-initially or medially.^[12]

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Near-high	ɪ		ʊ
High-mid	e		o
Mid		ə	
Low-mid	ɛ		ɔ
Low		ɑ	

- There are nasalized variations of the following vowels [ĩ õ ỹ ã ẽ].
- Vowel sounds are often nasalized when occurring before a word-medial or word-final /n/, except when /n/ occurs before a word-final vowel.
- /ʊ/ can have a marginal upgliding allophone [ʊ^ʷ] when occurring before a /ɑ/ vowel sound.
- A word-final /ɑ/ can also be realized as drifting toward a centralized [a] sound.^[12]

Some common words

Dogri Script	Devanagari	Perso-Arabic	Transliteration (ISO-15919)	English translation	Comparative
आहो	आहो	آہو	āho	Yes	haan (Hindustani), aa (Kashmiri), haan/aho (Punjabi), ho (Pashto)
कन्ने	कन्ने	کنے	kanne	With	Saath (Hindi/Urdu), ساتھ [səːtʰ] (Kashmiri), Naal (Punjabi)
नुक्कां	नुक्कां	نکّال	nukkāṃ	Shoes	Jootey (Hindi, Urdu), Nukke/Juttiaan (Punjabi), کھوربانہ [kʰwar baːnə] (Kashmiri)
भित्त	भित्त	بھت	bhitta	Door	Darwaza (Persian/Hindi/Urdu/Punjabi/Kashmiri), Phaatak/Dvaar/Kiwaad (Hindi), Buha/Dar/Duar (Punjabi), بَر [bar] (Kashmiri)
केह	केह	کہہ	keh	What	Kya (Hindustani), کیہ [kʲəh] (Kashmiri), Ki (Punjabi)
की	की	کی	kī	Why	Kyun (Hindi/Urdu), کیاز [kʲaːzɪ] (Kashmiri), Kyon/Kahte/Kahnu (Punjabi)
दोआना	दोआना	دوانہ	doāna	Watermelon	Tarbooz (Hindi/Urdu), Hindwana (Urdu/Persian), Hadwana/Mateera (Punjabi), ہندروندہ [hɪ̃ɖɖɪ̃uɪ̃ɖɖɪ̃] (Kashmiri), Indwanna (Pashto)
दुनिया	दुनिया	دُنیا	duniyā	World	Duniya (Hindi/Urdu/Punjabi/Persian/Arabic), دُنیا [ɖunɪjaː] (Kashmiri), Jag (Sanskrit/Hindi/Punjabi), Sansaar (Sanskrit/Hindi/Punjabi)

Tonality

Western Pahari languages, Punjabi and Punjabi dialects are frequently tonal, which is very unusual for Indo-European languages (although Swedish and Norwegian are tonal also).^[13] This tonality makes it difficult for speakers of other Indo-Aryan languages to gain facility in Dogri,^[8] though native Punjabi speakers (especially speakers of Northern dialects such as Hindko and Mirpuri) may find it easier to make the transition. Some common examples are shown below.

Dogri Script	Sentence (Transliteration (ISO-15919))	Tone	English translation
ਕੋਰਾ ਹਾ	<i>Kora ha.</i>	Equal	It was a whip.
ਕੋਰਾ ਹੋਰਾ	<i>Kora ha.</i>	Falling-Rising	It was a horse.
ਕੋਰਾ ਹਾ	<i>Kora ha.</i>	Rising	It was bitter.
ਦਸ ਕੀਯਾਨ ?	<i>Das kīyān?</i>	Falling	Why is it ten?
ਦਸ ਕੀਯਾਨ	<i>Das kīyān.</i>	Rising	Tell me how (it happened).

Historical references

The Greek astrologer Pulomi, accompanying Alexander in his 323 B.C. campaign into the Indian subcontinent, referred to some inhabitants of Duggar as "a brave Dogra family living in the mountain ranges of Shivalik."^[14] In the year 1317, Amir Khusro, the famous Urdu and Persian poet, referred to Duger (Dogri) while describing the languages and dialects of India as follows: "*Sindhi-o-Lahori-o-Kashmiri-o-Duger*."^{[15][16]}

Theories on name origin

Intellectuals in the court of Maharaja Ranbir Singh s/o Gulab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir, described 'Duggar' as a distorted form of the word 'Dwigart,' which means "two troughs," a possible reference to the Mansar and Sruinsar Lakes.^[17]

The linguist George Grierson connected the term 'Duggar' with the Rajasthani word 'Doonger,' which means 'hill,' and 'Dogra' with 'Dongar.'^[17] This opinion has lacked support because of the inconsistency of the ostensible changes from Rajasthani to Dogri (essentially the question of how Doonger became Duggar while Donger became Dogra), and been contradicted by some scholars.^[18]

Yet another proposal stems from the presence of the word 'Durger' in the Bhuri Singh Museum (in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh). The word Durger means 'invincible' in several Northern Indian languages, and could be an allusion to the ruggedness of the Duggar terrain and the historically militarized and autonomous Dogra societies. In Himachal, Dogri is majorly spoken in Hamirpur, Barsar, Una, Chintpurni, Kangra, and Bilaspur regions.

In 1976, the experts attending the Language Session of the 'All India Oriental Conference' held in Dharwad, Karnataka, could not reach consensus on the 'Dwigart' and 'Durger' hypotheses, but did manage agreement on a Doonger-Duggar connection. In a subsequent 'All India Oriental Conference' held at Jaipur in 1982, the linguists agreed that the culture, language and history of Rajasthan and Duggar share some similarities. It was also suggested that the words 'Duggar' and 'Dogra' are common in some parts of Rajasthan. Specifically, it was asserted that areas with many forts are called Duggar, and their inhabitants are accordingly known as

Dogras. The land of Duggar also has many forts, which may support the opinion above. An article by Dharam Chand Prashant in the literary magazine *Shiraza Dogri* suggested that "*the opinion that the word 'Duggar' is a form of the word 'Duggarh' sounds appropriate.*"^[19]

The Turkish *Döğər* is also the name of a Turkmen Oğuz tribe originating in Central Asia and also found amongst the Kurds. In Turkey one of the towns named after them can be written as Docker, Duger, Döker and Düğər.

Recent history

In modern times, a notable Dogri translation (in the Takri script) of the Sanskrit classic mathematical opus *Lilavati*, by the noted mathematician Bhaskaracharya (b. 1114 AD), was published by the Vidya Vilas Press, Jammu in 1873.^[20] As Sanskrit literacy remained confined to a few, the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh had the *Lilavati* translated into Dogri by Jyotshi Bisheshwar, then principal of Jammu Pathshala.^[21]

Dogri has an established tradition of poetry, fiction and dramatic works. Recent poets range from the 18th-century Dogri poet Kavi Dattu (1725–1780) in Raja Ranjit Dev's court to Professor Ram Nath Shastri and Mrs. Padma Sachdev. Kavi Dattu is highly regarded for his *Barah Massa* (Twelve Months), *Kamal Netra* (Lotus Eyes), *Bhup Bijog* and *Bir Bilas*.^[22] *Shiraza Dogri* is a Dogri literary periodical issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, which is a notable publisher of modern Dogri literary work, another being the *Dogri Sanstha*. Popular recent songs include *Pala Shpaiya Dogarya*, *Manney di Mauj* and *Shhori Deya*. The noted Pakistani singer Malika Pukhraj had roots in the Duggar region,^[23] and her renditions of several Dogri songs continue to be popular in the region. Some devotional songs, or bhajans, composed by Karan Singh have gained increasing popularity over time, including *Kaun Kareyaan Teri Aarti*.

Dogri programming features regularly on Radio Kashmir (a division of All India Radio), and Doordarshan (Indian state television) broadcasts in Jammu and Kashmir. However, Dogri does not have a dedicated state television channel yet, unlike Kashmiri (which has the Doordarshan Koshur channel, available on cable and satellite television throughout India).

Official recognition of the language has been gradual, but progressive. On 2 August 1969, the General Council of the Sahitya Academy, Delhi recognized Dogri as an "independent modern literary language" of India, based on the unanimous recommendation of a panel of linguists.^[24] (Indian Express, New Delhi, 3 August 1969). Dogri is one of the state languages of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. On 22 December 2003, in a major milestone for the official status of the language, Dogri was recognized as a national language of India in the Indian constitution.^{[25][26]} In Pakistan, the language (under the name "Pahari") continues to thrive, but is not known to have received official patronage to date. The Alami Pahari Adabi Sangat (Global Pahari Cultural Association) is a Pakistani organization dedicated to the advancement and progress of the language.^[27]

In 2005, a collection of over 100 works of prose and poetry in Dogri published over the last 50 years was made accessible online at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore. This included works of eminent writer Dhinu Bhai Panth, Professor Madan Mohan Sharma, B.P. Sathai and Ram Nath Shastri.^[28]

See also

- Dogri–Kangri languages
- List of Sahitya Akademi Award winners for Dogri
- Dogri cinema
- Languages of India

- [Languages with official status in India](#)
- [List of languages by number of native speakers in India](#)

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